

James Fitzgerald review

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According to an entry in *Pioneers of Wiregrass Georgia*, James Fitzgerald "was born about 1735, in Ireland, and was married there to Christiana Fields...James and wife emigrated to this country about 1765 and landed at Yamacraw near Savannah. They settled on McIntosh Creek eight miles from Waynesboro, Burke County, where they lived until his death about 1775."¹

Without sources it is difficult to evaluate these claims. Setting aside the obvious questions about how it is known when James was born and died and who he married — and if this comes from a family Bible, what its provenance is² — other parts of this entry seem debatable. Yamacraw, for example, is associated with the arrival of the earliest colonists in 1733 before any white settlements existed, but by 1765 Savannah was a well-established port city and thus a much likelier disembarkation point. And while a description of James Fitzgerald's second grant in 1775, cross-referenced with Fitzgerald references in others' grant and survey records, lends support to the claim that this land was near Waynesboro, nothing has been found to suggest it was in the vicinity of McIntosh Creek.

Research into when, how and whence the Fitzgeralds came to Georgia is made more difficult by the absence of relevant records. Pre-1820 immigration records are generally non-existent so no ship's manifest with the Fitzgeralds' names on it has been or is likely to be found. And Burke County has suffered at least two courthouse fires³ so there are no extant marriage, land, estate or other county records for the period of time the Fitzgeralds lived there.

Where the Fitzgeralds settled was originally a vaguely defined geographic area known as the Halifax District. From this St. George Parish was created in 1758 and renamed Burke County in 1777. The new parish was defined as "the district of Halifax, extending from the northwest boundaries of the Parish of St. Matthew, up the Savannah River from the mouth of Mackbeen's Swamp, to the head thereof; and from thence to the head of Lambol's (Lambert's) Creek, to the river Great Ogeechee."⁴

Early colonial and state records for Georgia

Official records for colonial Georgia have been described as fragmentary, scattered and deficient. The colony was established under a charter in 1732 but became a Royal province in 1752 when the trustees surrendered their charter. From then until the Revolutionary War, Georgia was administered by a Royal Governor and a General Assembly comprised of an Upper and a Lower House, all situated at Savannah. Most of the records they generated were lost or destroyed during the war, but in 1902 they were reconstructed from copies of the original records sent to England during the colonial period and there housed in the Public Records Office. The resulting compilation is called *The Colonial Records of the State of Georgia*⁵ and, like the original records, they are incomplete.⁶

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The volumes most relevant to the current research are the four that contain the proceedings of the Governor and his Council, who met "the first Tuesday of each month — called 'Land Day' or 'Land Tuesday' — to receive petitions for land." The petitioner would appear before the Council with a written statement describing the land he or she wanted and the number of family members including wife, children, indentured servants and slaves. Every free citizen or head of a family was entitled to 100 acres on his or her own headrights and an additional 50 acres for each dependent. Petitioners did not have to take out a grant all at one time for the full amount of land to which they were entitled and could also petition for more land as their families grew. Grantees were required to cultivate three out of every fifty acres of arable land or otherwise improve the property with a lumber or grist mill, church, orphanage, cattle range, etc.⁷

Although the colonial grant books have survived, many of the original survey plats have not,⁸ including the grants James Fitzgerald received in 1770 and 1775. The *Colonial Records* compilations have filled in some details but they also have inconvenient gaps.

James Fitzgerald's grants

1770: James was granted 200 acres in St. George Parish, bounded on the northwest by Dukes Pond and on all other sides by vacant land, on 6 March 1770.⁹ The original petition has not been located but in early December 1769 James requested an extension, stating that the land had been surveyed but the time had lapsed on his taking out the grant. His petition was granted and he was given two months to take out the grant and six months from then to register it.¹⁰ Requests for extensions are common throughout these volumes and were generally granted, probably in recognition of how onerous it was for people who lived in the outer parishes to travel to Savannah to pay the surveyor fees and register the grant.

Applicants had seven months to take out the grant when they first petitioned for land and from this it can be deduced that James's original petition was made no later than early May 1769.

Location of land: Dukes Pond is located in what is now Jenkins County.¹¹

An attempt has been made to more definitively situate this (and other Fitzgerald land) by cross-referencing land descriptions and adjacent landowners as recorded in *English Crown Grants*,¹² *The Colonial Records*,¹³ Burke County surveys and plotted maps,¹⁴ and Georgia land memorials¹⁵ but my conclusions necessarily fall into the "best guess" category. As welcome as these sources are, correlating them is a bit like trying to solve the old *Who's Got the Zebra?* riddle: the clues vary across sources; land descriptions are often vague or obscure, referencing landmarks difficult to pinpoint on modern maps; adjoining landowners may change depending on the date of the record, and so on.

1775: James was granted another 100 acres in St. George Parish, bounded by vacant land on all sides, on 3 January 1775.¹⁶ He petitioned for this tract in December 1770, stating that he had received 200 acres and was requesting an additional 100 acres as he had a wife and three children. The land he requested was "at a place called London's hole at the head of the Beaver Dam."¹⁷

Location of land: I have found no information on *London's hole* but a "James Fitzgerald (Dec)" is shown as a neighbor on a 1785 survey for Reubin Anderson on Beaverdam Creek and a "Widow Garrald" is shown as a neighbor on a 1787 survey for William Lewis Jr. that gives Garralds Branch, Beaver Dams and Brier Creek as the waters.¹⁸ This land was situated southwest of present day Waynesboro, based on cross-referencing the same records cited above.¹⁹

Other Fitzgerald land

Following the Revolutionary War a wave of immigrants from other colonies arrived in Georgia, primarily from Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas. In 1783 Georgia codified new requirements for headright grants and increased the entitlement for each head of family to 200 acres. Applicants appeared before the land court in the county where the desired land was located.²⁰ The presiding justices issued a warrant naming the applicant, describing the requested land and directing the county surveyor to "admeasure and lay out" the tract, taking care to ensure it had not already been laid out for someone else. The surveyor submitted the warrant with a copy of the plat to the Surveyor General, which is why these have survived despite the records loss in Burke County.²¹

Grants: Christian, Mary and James Fitzgerald all had tracts on Bakers Branch around the area where Magruder and Tillman Roads now abut and slightly north of Bark Camp Church Road,²² presumably where Bark Camp Baptist Church was located. This church was formed in 1788 and Christian Fitzgerald was a charter member; other familiar names among the membership include David Fitzgerald, Sarah Fitzgerald, James Stephens ("deacon, Dec'd 18 April 1826"), Noah Adams and Orpha Adams.²³

The warrant for Christian's survey was issued on 7 November 1785 and directed that 300 acres be laid out for her on Bakers Branch, "including the Improvem^t whereon She Liveth, on Head Rights" (200 acres for herself and 50 acres each for two dependents).

Mary's warrant was issued on 4 May 1789, 200 acres on her headrights, situated on Bakers Branch waters of the Ogeechee adjoining Christian Fitzgarrald.

James's warrant was issued on 5 November 1792, 100 acres on his headrights situated on the waters of Bakers Branch adjoining lands of Christian Fitzgarrald, William Hines and — Scott.²⁴

Mary Fitzgerald: A 1786 survey for Joshua Watson showed "Mrs. Jarrel" as an adjacent landowner, and a 1796 survey for Joseph Lancaster named "Mary Gerrald" and "Widow Fitzgerald." A plotted map shows both tracts on Bakers Branch but *south* of Bark Camp Church Road, in the vicinity of present day Midville.

The Mary Gerrald shown on the 1796 survey and the Mary Fitzgerald who got a grant adjoining Christian Fitzgerald in 1789 are likely the same person. Was this Mary, the reputed daughter of James and Christian Fitzgerald? It is possible — although rare, female heads of household could receive headright grants²⁵ and I have seen nothing to suggest that only married women were eligible. According to the *Pioneers of Wiregrass Georgia* entry about Mary Fitzgerald, she married James Stevens but no date is given²⁶

and as far as I know no marriage or other record has survived to show when the marriage occurred. And if this is not the daughter of James and Christian but rather the widow of a Fitzgerald, then whose widow was she?

David and John Fitzgerald: David and John each appear as a neighboring landowner in surveys for Haywood Alford; in the 1804 survey, David was shown as an adjacent landowner and John as a chain carrier; in 1812, John was the landowner and David the chain carrier. Neither survey names any waters and neither tract has been plotted, but by cross-referencing the other adjacent landowners shown in the surveys, the land looks to have been situated in the same vicinity as the "Widow Fitzgerald" and "Mary Gerrald" land on Bakers Branch.²⁷ If this is correct, then perhaps what had been the Widow Fitzgerald's land belonged by the time of these later surveys to (sons) David and John as no Burke County grants or surveys have been found for them in their own right. The possibility cannot be ruled out that they acquired the land by purchase but this is a supposition that must remain unresolved for now given the lack of surviving deeds for this time period.

Immigration from Northern Ireland

The Fitzgeralds are presumed to have come from Ireland, no doubt because of their surname. If so, they were likely from Northern Ireland, descendants of the Scots and English who settled in the Ulster province beginning in the early 1600s. These Scots-Irish²⁸ were usually adherents of one of the "dissenting" Protestant faiths (non-Anglican) such as Presbyterian, Lutheran, Methodist, Quaker or Baptist. There were numerous such dissenters in colonial Georgia, where all sects were tolerated except for Catholics.²⁹

There is documentary evidence of Scots-Irish migration into St. George Parish. In about 1765 George Galphin and John Rae, prosperous Indian traders, secured a grant for 50,000 acres in St. George Parish on the branches of the Ogeechee River, to be reserved for "a Township for Protestant Families to be brought from the North of Ireland."³⁰ In September 1765 the Belfast newspaper published a letter from John Rae to his brother Matthew, who still lived in Ireland. In the letter, John Rae informed his brother of the land grant and described the geography, climate and economic opportunities available to those who brought their families to Georgia.³¹ In support of these efforts, the General Assembly passed an Act in March 1768 authorizing £1,815 sterling to be appropriated to assist the new settlers,³² whose ship passage to Savannah and transport from Savannah to the reserve would be paid and who would be exempt from taxes on their land for 10 years.³³

When the Act was sent to the King for approval he vetoed it, but by then a group of settlers was already en route from Belfast and arrived in Savannah in December 1768.³⁴ This was apparently aboard the *Prince George of Galway*, set to sail from Belfast on the 20th of September³⁵ and arriving in Savannah on the 5th of December.³⁶ The Governor reported on the arrival of these Protestant families from Ireland, 107 persons in all, when he met with his Council on December 9th. The Council ruled that, since they had come at the inducement of Georgia's colonial government, the necessary money would be expended "for Public Services, to be applied to the use and encouragement of the persons now come in" and then recuperated via the next tax bill.³⁷

The reserved land set aside by Galphin and Rae was known as the "Irish Settlement" or "Irish Tract" and was later named Queensborough Township. Now extinct, it was situated in the fork of Lambert Creek and the Great Ogeechee River³⁸ near present day Louisville; it became part of Jefferson County in 1796.³⁹ Not all the new immigrants took up their land in Queensborough,⁴⁰ nor were those who arrived in late 1768 the first to claim land there. In April 1767 there were two petitioners requesting tracts in the reserve who said they had come from Ireland "on a Publication being made of a Quantity of Land being reserved to be laid out in a Township for Families to be brought from thence."⁴¹ A second shipload of immigrants arrived in December 1769 aboard the *Hopewell*.⁴² By some estimates, six shiploads brought a total of 700 immigrants to St. George Parish between 1768 and 1774.⁴³

Fitzgerald origins

The Fitzgeralds didn't settle in Queensborough but as previously noted, not all the immigrants from Northern Ireland got grants there. Unfortunately, records that would pinpoint more precisely when and how they came to St. George Parish have been elusive.

The single point of reference that can be fixed on is May 1769, which is the latest date by which James would have made his original petition for land: with seven months to take out the grant, he had to request an extension in December 1769 because the time had lapsed.

This timing means that the Fitzgeralds could have been among the immigrants who arrived from Belfast in December 1768. Or they may have come over earlier, prompted by John Rae's 1765 letter like the two petitioners mentioned above. Both these scenarios assume that the Fitzgeralds came from Northern Ireland, and while this is entirely plausible, there is simply no documentary evidence to support the claim. It is unfortunate and frustrating that James's original petition has not been found — at a minimum this would state, as first petitions routinely did, how long he had been in the province. But it might also say, as with those two 1767 petitions, that he had come from Northern Ireland because of the promise of free land.

It is also possible that the Fitzgeralds came from another part of the British Isles or from another part of the American colonies. Fitzgeralds can be found in both and the 1763 land cession by the Creek Indians brought an influx of new settlers into Georgia from Virginia, the Carolinas and other colonies.⁴⁴

And finally, James might not have been a new immigrant at all, he may have been part of one of the Fitzgerald families inhabiting Georgia around the time he was first mentioned in these records.⁴⁵

¹ Folks Huxford, *Pioneers of Wiregrass Georgia, Vol. III* (n.p.: Cooper Press, 1957), 89-90.

² Pertinent questions would be who was the original owner; who was the owner at the time this information was provided; how did the Bible descend from the original to the current owner, and did the record in the current owner's possession retain the integrity of the original, i.e., is it intact and whole or loose pages from the original; were the events recorded at the time they occurred and/or by someone

who was a participant or witness to the event or who might reasonably be supposed to be a reliable informant, e.g., the child of the person whose name, birth and marriage information is being recorded.

³ Wm. H. Dumont, "Burke County, Georgia," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 54 (March 1966), 1. According to Dumont there were fires in 1825, 1856 and 1870. Graham could only find contemporaneous accounts for the last two but very few early records survived the devastating 1856 fire (Paul K. Graham, *Georgia Courthouse Disasters* (Decatur, Ga.: The Genealogy Company, 2013), 16).

⁴ Albert M. Hillhouse, *A History of Burke County, Georgia, 1777-1950* (Swainsboro, Ga.: Magnolia Press, 1985), 1-2; also, Charles C. Jones Jr., *History of Georgia, Aboriginal and Colonial Epochs*, 524 (full citation below).

⁵ Allen D. Candler, *The Colonial Records of the State of Georgia, Vol. I* (Atlanta: The Franklin Printing and Publishing Co., 1904), 3-10. All of the other volumes cited were published by the same company in 1907.

⁶ Robert S. Davis Jr., and Silas Emmett Lucas Jr., *Families of Burke County, Georgia, 1755-1855* (Easley, S.C.: Southern Historical Press, 1981), 90.

⁷ Farris W. Cadle, *Georgia Land Surveying History and Law* (Athens, Ga.: The Univ. of Georgia Press, 1991), 31-34.

⁸ Ben W. Fortson Jr., and Pat Bryant, *English Crown Grants in St. George Parish in Georgia, 1755-1775* (Atlanta: State Printing Office, 1974), iv-vi.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 60.

¹⁰ Candler, *The Colonial Records, Vol. X*, 971, 5 December 1769.

¹¹ "Big Dukes Pond," *Georgia Department of Natural Resources* (<https://georgiawildlife.com/big-dukes-pond-wma> : accessed 24 September 2018). There is also a Little Dukes Pond to the southeast.

¹² Fortson Jr., and Bryant, *English Crown Grants in St. George Parish*; 52-53, George Eason; 50, William Ducker; 178-179, Benjamin Richardson; 198, John Smith; 41, Henry Crumb; 204, John Stratton.

¹³ Candler, *The Colonial Records, Vol. XII*, 91, George Eason; *Vol. IX*, 139, William Ducker; *Vol. XI*, 233, John Smith; *Vol. X*, 223, Henry Crumb; *Vol. IX*, 244, John Stratton.

¹⁴ Daniel Nathan Crumpton, *Burke County, Georgia Land Records* (Warrenton, Ga.: by author, 2009); surveys: 633 (#1471), 683 (#2021-2022); plotted maps: 66, 67.

¹⁵ Eve B. Weeks and Robert S. Lowery, *Georgia Land Owners' Memorials, 1758-1776* (Danielsville, Ga.: Heritage Papers, 1988); 210, George Eason; 232, Benjamin Richardson; 181, John Smith; 83, William Ducker; 126, Henry Crumb; 96, John Stratton.

¹⁶ Fortson, Jr., and Bryant, *English Crown Grants in St. George Parish*, 60.

¹⁷ Candler, *The Colonial Records, Vol. XI*, 189-90, 4 December 1770. No request for an extension has been found in these volumes, nor has an explanation for the significant lapse between the petition and the grant been found. However, between 1761 and 1773 the population of the colony tripled and millions of acres were ceded by the Creeks and Cherokees, and the corresponding demand for land grants undoubtedly kept the colonial government preoccupied (Cadle, 53).

¹⁸ Crumpton, *Burke County, Georgia Land Records*, surveys: 514 (#78), 657 (#1724).

¹⁹ Fortson, Jr., and Bryant, *English Crown Grants in St. George Parish*, 115, William Lewis; Candler, *The Colonial Records, Vol. XII*, 181, William Lewis; Crumpton, *Burke County, Georgia Land Records*, surveys: 656 (#1720-1722), 657 (#1723) and plotted maps: 74, 75; Weeks and Lowery, *Georgia Land Owners' Memorials*, 221-222, William Lewis.

²⁰ Cadle, *Georgia Land Surveying History and Law*, 64, 68-69.

²¹ Copies of some original surveys can be purchased at *Crumpton Plats*.

²² Crumpton, *Burke County Land Records*, plotted maps: 40; and 41 (Bark Camp Church Road).

²³ Edward E. Van Schaick Jr., *Some George County Records, Vol. 8* (Greenville, S.C.: Southern Historical Press, 1997), 10-13.

²⁴ "Georgia, Headright and Bounty Land Records, 1783-1909," digital images, *FamilySearch* (<http://FamilySearch.org> : 14 June 2016); Fickling, Barnard-Flennikin, James; "Fitzjarrall, Christian", images 215-217; "Fitzgerald, James", images 205-207; and "Fitzgerald, Mary", images 211-213.

²⁵ Cadle, *Georgia Land Surveying History and Law*, 34, Note 80.

²⁶ Huxford, *Pioneers of Wiregrass Georgia, Vol. III*, 89.

²⁷ Crumpton, *Burke County Land Records*, survey: 509 (#21, #22); plotted map: 41.

²⁸ Hillhouse, *A History of Burke County, Georgia*, 6; the term "Scots-Irish" is said to have originated in Scottish universities to designate a student who came from Ulster in Northern Ireland. Others consider the expression or its variant "Scotch-Irish" to be an Americanism "much resented by the people to whom it was attached. 'We're no Eerish bot Scoatch,' one of them was heard to say...some Ulster Protestants derived from families that were not Scottish at all, but English or Irish" (David Hackett Fischer, *Albion's Seed: Four British Folkways in America* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1989), 618).

- ²⁹ Charles C. Jones Jr., *History of Georgia, Aboriginal and Colonial Epochs* (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Co., 1883), 527. This is not surprising in that era of seemingly endless conflict between Protestant England and Catholic Spain and France.
- ³⁰ Candler, *The Colonial Records, Vol. X*, 432, 18 February 1768, Memorial by Messrs. John Rae and George Galphin on the fifty thousand acres they had reserved. In a petition to the Governor and Council on 1 March 1768 (435), they stated that they had reserved the land for three years and wished to have it extended for another three years but the Council only granted them a one year extension.
- ³¹ *The Belfast News-Letter*, 6 September 1765, p.3, col. 1; from "Belfast, Northern Ireland, The Belfast Newsletter (Birth, Marriage and Death Notices), 1738-1925," digital images, *Ancestry* : 2011. The surname is spelled *Rea* throughout this letter, which may be the proper spelling.
- ³² Charles C. Jones Jr., *History of Georgia, Revolutionary Epoch* (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Co., 1883), 120-121.
- ³³ Hillhouse, *A History of Burke County, Georgia*, 6-7. Also, *The Belfast News-Letter*, 10 June 1768, p. 1, c. 1; from "Belfast, Northern Ireland, The Belfast Newsletter," *Ancestry*; "All such as chuse to take a Passage in said Ship shall have it free, only paying one Guinea dead Earnest for every Passenger."
- ³⁴ Jones Jr., *History of Georgia, Revolutionary Epoch*, 120-121.
- ³⁵ *The Belfast News-Letter*, 6 September 1768, p.2, col. 3; from "Belfast, Northern Ireland, The Belfast Newsletter," *Ancestry*; "Ship PRINCE GEORGE for SAVANNA in GEORGIA...ready to sail the 20th Instant."
- ³⁶ *Georgia Gazette (Savannah, Ga.)*, 7 December 1768, p. 3, col. 1, digital images, *GenealogyBank.com* (<https://www.genealogybank.com> : accessed 14 May 2017); "Arrived...Dec. 5, Ship Prince George, Robert Beatty [Captain], from Belfast in Ireland."
- ³⁷ Candler, *The Colonial Records, Vol. X*, 671-672.
- ³⁸ Jones, Jr., *History of Georgia, Revolutionary Epoch*, 120-121.
- ³⁹ Davis Jr., and Lucas Jr., *Families of Burke County, Georgia*, 90.
- ⁴⁰ Hillhouse, *A History of Burke County, Georgia*, 7; also, Davis Jr., and Lucas Jr., *Families of Burke Co Georgia*, 90.
- ⁴¹ Candler, *The Colonial Records, Vol. X*, 135, petitions of John Parkinson and David Holmes.
- ⁴² Hillhouse, *A History of Burke County, Georgia*, 7; also, Davis Jr., and Lucas Jr., *Families of Burke County, Georgia*, 90.
- ⁴³ Hillhouse, *A History of Burke County, Georgia*, 7.
- ⁴⁴ Cadle, *Georgia Land Surveying History and Law*, 45.
- ⁴⁵ A John Fitzgerald purchased a lot in Savannah on 11 January 1759 (Colonial Georgia Conveyance Book C-1: 352-353, *Georgia Archives: Virtual Vault*, <https://www.georgiaarchives.org/>: accessed 16 September 2018) and was a licensed retailer there (*Georgia Gazette (Savannah, Ga.)*, 19 January 1764, p. 1; digital image, *GenealogyBank.com*: accessed 2 September 2012); John Fitzgerald, of South Carolina but intending to move to Georgia, petitioned for land on the Altamaha in June 1770 (Candler, *The Colonial Records, Vol. XI*, p. 63); David Fitzgerald, in the province of Georgia for a year and a half, petitioned for land in St. Andrew's Parish in 1770 (*Ibid.*, p. 126), to name a few.

TREE

and he might be permitted to take out his Majesty's Grant for the said Land and that the Surveyer general might be ordered to prepare and certify a Plan thereof for that Purpose—

Granted. RESOLVED That on Condition only that the Petitioner doth take out a Grant for the said Land within two Months from this date and that he doth also register the said Grant in the Register's Office of this Province within six Months from the date thereof that his Majesty may not be defrauded of his Quit Rents the Prayer of the said Petition is granted. —

Petition of Jas. Fitzgerald for Grant to pass read and Read a Petition of James Fitzgerald setting forth that he had ordered him two hundred Acres of Land in St George's Parish which had been surveyed and a Plan thereof returned into the Surveyer general's Office but the Time was elapsed in which a Grant for the same should have passed Therefore praying that notwithstanding the lapse of Time he might be permitted to take out his Majesty's Grant for the said Land and that the Surveyer general might be ordered to prepare and certify a Plan thereof for that Purpose—

Granted. RESOLVED That on Condition only that the Petitioner doth take out a Grant for the said Land within two Months from this date and that he doth also register the said Grant in the Register's Office of this Province within six Months from the date thereof that his Majesty may not be defrauded of his Quit Rents the Prayer of the said Petition is granted—

Petition of Thomas Lee on Behalf of the Coheirs of Thos. Tripp deceased read and Read a Petition of Thomas Lee setting forth that Thomas Tripp late of Savannah Carpenter died intestate possessed of a Town Lot in Savannah leaving no issue Males whereby the Premises as he was advised decended and came to David Snook an Infant Son of John Snook and Elizabeth his Wife deceased (which said Elizabeth

the Petn. of
Hanh.
Bradwell for
600 Acres

Read a Petition of Hannah Bradwell setting forth that he had been in the Province about two Months and was desirous of Obtaining Land for Cultivation having four Children and thirty eight Negroes Therefore praying for five hundred Acres of Land in S^t Andrew's Parish on a Branch of the little Mortar joining the Sand hill about three miles from Lands ordered Thomas Stevens—

Granted

RESOLVED That on Condition that the Petitioner doth take out a Grant for the said Land within Seven Months from this date and that she doth also Register the said Grant in the Register's Office of the said Province within Six Months from the date thereof that his Majesty May not be defrauded of his Quit Rents the Prayer of the said Petition is granted—

the Petn. of
Andw. Lietner
for 150 Acres

Read a Petition of Andrew Lietner Setting forth that he had been some time in the Province had had no Land granted him and was desirous to Obtain Land for Cultivation having a Wife Therefore praying for One hundred and fifty Acres of Land in S^t Matthew's Parish joining north to Land of Jacob Gasper Walthour—

Granted

RESOLVED That on Condition that the Petitioner doth take out a Grant for the said Land within Seven Months from this date and that he doth also Register the said Grant in the Register's Office of the said Province within Six Months from the date thereof that his Majesty May not be defrauded of his Quit Rents the Prayer of the said Petition is granted—

the Petn. of
Jas. Fitzgerald
for 100 Acres

Read a Petition of James Fitzgerald setting forth that he had had granted him Two hundred Acres of Land and was desirous to Obtain an Additional Tract having a Wife and three Children Therefore praying for One hundred Acres at a place called London's hole at the head

GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.

of the Beaver Dam in S^t George's Parish Surrounded on all Sides by Vacant Land—

Granted

RESOLVED That on Condition that the Petitioner doth take out a Grant for the said Land within Seven Months from this date and that he doth also Register the said Grant in the Register's Office of the said Province within Six Months from the date thereof that his Majesty May not be defrauded of his Quit Rents the Prayer of the said Petition is granted—

the Petn. of
Wm. Bennett
for 300 Acres

Read a Petition of William Bennett Setting forth that he had been about Twelve Months in the Province had had no Land granted him and was desirous to Obtain Land for Cultivation having a Wife and five Children Therefore praying for three hundred Acres on Buck head to include One hundred Acres ordered Mark Lott and elapsed in the Secretary's office which Sold to the said Bennett and was gone off the Province without Making him a Title to the Same

Granted

RESOLVED That on Condition that the Petitioner doth take out a Grant for the said Land within Seven Months from this date and that he doth also Register the said Grant in the Register's Office of the said Province within Six Months from the date thereof that his Majesty May not be defrauded of his Quit Rents the Prayer of the said Petition is granted—

the Petn. of
Thos. Tarver
for 100 Acres

Read a Petition of Thomas Tarver setting forth that he had had One hundred Acres of land ordered him which on going to Survey was found not vacant Therefore praying for One hundred Acres on the north Side of Briar Creek joining the upper line of Land granted Richard Carrington (in Lieu of the Same)

Granted

RESOLVED That on Condition that the Petitioner doth take out a Grant for the said Land within Seven